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Speech of Mr. Clay, of Ky.

IN SENATE, September 25, 1837,

ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill imposing additional duties, as depositories of the public monies, on certain officers of the general government,

Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate upwards of three hours. We cannot undertake to report all that he said, exactly as it was said. We must content ourselves with exhibiting a view of his argument, employing generally the language in which it was expressed.

He commenced by observing that, feeling an anxious desire to see some effectual plan presented to correct the disorders in the currency, and to restore the prosperity of the country, he had avoided precipitating himself into the debate now in progress, that he might attentively examine every remedy that should be proposed, and impartially weigh every consideration urged in its support. No period had ever existed in this country, in which the future was covered by a darker, denser, or more impenetrable gloom. None, in which the duty was so imperative to discard all passion and prejudice, all party ties, and previous bias, and look exclusively to the good of our afflicted country. In one respect—and he thought it a fortunate one—our present difficulties are distinguishable from former domestic troubles, and that is their universality. They are felt, it is true, in different degrees, but they reach every section, every state, every interest, almost every man in the Union. All feel, see, hear, know their existence. As they do not array, like our former division, one portion of the confederacy against another, it is to be hoped that common sufferings may lead to common sympathies and common counsels, and that we shall, at no distant day, be able to see a clear way of deliverance. If the present state of the country were produced by the fault of the people, if it proceeded from their wasteful extravagance and their indulgence of a reckless spirit of ruinous speculation; if public measures had no agency whatever in bringing it about; it would nevertheless be the duty of government to exert its energies and to employ all its legitimate powers to devise an efficacious remedy. But if our present deplorable condition has sprung from our rulers; if it is to be clearly traced to their acts and operations; that duty becomes infinitely more obligatory, and government would be faithless to the highest and most solemn of human trusts should it neglect to perform it. And is it not too true that the evils which surround us are to be ascribed to those who have had the conduct of our public affairs?

In glancing at the past, nothing can be further from my intention than to excite angry feelings, or to find grounds of reproach. It would be far more congenial to my wishes that, on this occasion, we should forget all former unhappy divisions and animosity. But in order to discover how to get out of our difficulties, we must ascertain, if we can, how we got into them.

Prior to that series of unfortunate measures which had for its object the overthrow of the Bank of the United States, and the discontinuance of its fiscal agency for the government, no people upon earth ever enjoyed a better currency, or had exchanges better regulated, than the people of the United States. Our monetary system appeared to have attained as great perfection as any thing human can possibly reach. The combination of the United States and local banks presented a true image of our system of general and state governments, and worked quite as well. Not only within the country had we a local and general currency perfectly sound, but in whatever quarter of the globe American commerce had penetrated, there also did the bills of the Bank of the United States command unbounded credit and confidence. Now we are in danger of having fixed upon us, indefinitely as to time, that medium—an irredeemable paper currency, which, by the universal consent of the commercial world, is regarded as the worst. How has this reverse come upon us? Can it be doubted that it is the result of those measures to which I have adverted? When, at the very moment of adopting them, the very consequences which had happened were foretold as inevitable, is it necessary to look elsewhere for the cause? Never was prediction more distinctly made; never was fulfilment more literal and exact.

Let us suppose that those measures had not been adopted; that the Treasury order had never issued: is there not every reason to believe that we should be now in the enjoyment of a sound currency; that the public deposites would be now safe and forthcoming; and that the suspension of specie payments in May last would not have happened?

The President's message asserts that the suspension has proceeded from over-action—over-trading—the indulgence of a spirit of speculation, produced by bank and other facilities. I think this is a view of the case entirely too superficial. It would be quite as correct and just, in the instance of a homicide perpetrated by the discharge of a gun, to alledge that the leaden ball, and not the man who levelled the piece, was responsible for the murder. The true inquiry is, how came that excessive overtrading and those extensive bank facilities which the message describes? Were they not the necessary and immediate consequences of the overthrow of the bank, and the removal from its custody of the public deposites? And is not this proven by the vast multiplication of banks, and the increase of the line of their discounts and accommodations, prompted and stimulated by Secretary Taney, and the great augmentation of their circulation which ensued?

What occurred in the state of Kentucky, in consequence of the veto of the re-charter of the Bank of the United States, illustrates its effects throughout the Union. That state had suffered greatly by banks. It was generally opposed to the re-establishment of them. It had found the notes of the Bank of the United States answering all the purposes of a sound currency, at home and abroad, and it was perfectly contented with them. At the period of the veto, it had but a single bank, of limited capital and circulation. After it, the state, reluctant to engage in the banking system, and still cherishing hopes of the creation of a new Bank of the United States, encouraged by the supporters of the late President, hesitated about the incorporation of new banks. But, at length, despairing of the establishment of a Bank of the United States, and finding itself exposed to a currency in bank notes from adjacent states, it proceeded to establish banks of its own, and since the veto, since 1833, has incorporated for that single State, bank capital to the amount of ten millions of dollars; a sum equal to the capital of the first Bank of the United States, created for the whole Union.

That the local banks, to which the deposites were transferred from the Bank of the United States, were urged and stimulated freely to discount upon them, we have recorded evidence from the Treasury Department.

The Message, to reconcile us to our misfortunes, and to exhonerate the measures of our own government from all blame in producing the present state of things, refers to the condition of Europe, and especially to that of Great Britain. It alledges, "that in both countries, we have witnessed the same redundancy of *paper money*, and other facilities of credit; the same spirit of speculation; the same partial success; the same difficulties and reverses; and at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe."

The very clear and able argument of the Senator from Georgia (Mr King) relieves me from the necessity of saying much upon this part of the subject. It appears that during the period referred to by the Message, of 1833-4-5, there was in fact, no augmentation, or a very trifling augmentation, of the circulation of the country, and that the Message has totally misconceived the actual state of things in Great Britain. According to publications to which I have had access, the Bank of England in fact diminished its circulation, comparing the first with the last of that period, about 2½ millions sterling, and although the joint-stock and private banks increased theirs, the amount of increase was neutralized by the amount of diminution.

If the state of things were really identical or similar, in the two countries, it would be fair to trace it to similarity of causes. But is that the case? In Great Britain a sound currency was preserved by a recharter of the Bank of England about the same time that the recharter of the Bank of the United States was agitated here. In the United States we have not preserved a sound currency, in consequence of the veto. If Great Britain were near the same catastrophe (the suspension of specie payments,) which occurred here, she nevertheless *escaped* it; and this difference in the condition of the two countries makes all the difference in the world. Great Britain has recovered from whatever mercantile distresses she experienced: we have not; and when shall we? All is bright and cheerful and encouraging in the prospects which lie before her; and the reverse is our unfortunate situation.

Great Britain has, in truth, experienced only those temporary embarrassments which are incident to commercial transactions, conducted upon the scale of vast magnitude on which hers are carried on. Prosperous and adverse times, action and reaction, are the lot of all commercial countries. But our distresses sink deeper; they reach the heart, which has ceased to perform its office of circulation in the great concerns of our body politic.

Whatever of embarrassment Europe has recently experienced may be satisfactorily explained by its trade and connexions with the United States. The degree of embarrassment has been marked, in the commercial countries there, by the degree of their connexion with the United States. All, or almost all, the great failures in Europe have been of houses engaged in the American trade. Great Britain, which the Message justly observes, maintains the closest relations with us has suffered most; France next, and so on, in the order of their greater or less commercial intercourse with us.—Most truly was it said by the Senator from Georgia, that the recent embarrassments of Europe were the embarrassments of a creditor, from whom payment was withheld by the debtor, and from whom the precious metals have been necessarily withdrawn by the policy of the same debtor.

Since the intensity of suffering, and the disastrous state of things in this country, have far transcended any thing that has occurred in Europe, we must look here for some peculiar and more potent causes than any which have been in operation there. They are to be found in that series of measures to which I have already adverted.

1st. The veto of the bank.

2d. The removal of the deposites, with the urgent injunction of Secretary Taney upon the banks to enlarge their accommodations.

3d. The gold bill, and the demand of gold for the foreign indemnities.

4th. The clumsy execution of the deposite law, and

5th. The Treasury order of July, 1836.

[Here Mr. Clay went into an examination of these measures to show that the inflated condition of the country, the wild speculations, which had arisen to their height when they began to be checked by the preparations of the local banks necessary to meet the deposite law of June, 1836, the final suspension of specie payments, and the consequent disorders in the currency, commerce, and general business of the country, were all to be traced to the influence of the measures enumerated. All these causes operated immediately, directly, and powerfully upon us, and their effects were indirectly felt in Europe.]

The Message imputes to the deposite law an agency in producing the existing embarrassments. This is a charge frequently made the friends of the Administration against that law. It is true that the banks having increased their accommodations, in conformity with the orders of Secretary Taney, it might not have been convenient to recall and pay them over for public use. It is true, also, that the manner in which the law was executed by the Treasury Department, transferring large sums from creditor to debtor portions of the country, without regard to the commerce or business of the country, might have aggravated the inconvenience. But what do those who object to the law think ought to have been done with the surpluses which had accumulated, and were daily augmenting to such an enormous amount in the hands of the deposite banks? Were they to be incorporated with their capitals, and remain there for the benefit of the stockholders? Was it not proper and just that they should be applied to the uses of the people from whom they were collected?—And whenever and however taken from the deposite banks, would not inconvenience necessarily happen?

The message asserts that the Bank of the United States, chartered by Pennsylvania, has not been able to save itself or to check other institutions, notwithstanding 'the still greater strength it has been said to possess under its present charter.' That bank is now a mere state or local institution. Why is it referred to, more than the Bank of Virginia, or any other local institution? The exalted station which the President fills forbids the indulgence of the supposition that the allusion has been made to enable the Administration to profit by the prejudices which have been excited against it. Was it the duty of that bank, more than any other State bank, to check the local institutions? Was it not even under less obligation to do so than the deposite banks, selected and fostered by the General Government?

But how could the message venture to assert that it has greater strength than the late Bank of the United States possessed? Whatever may be the liberality of the conditions of its charter, it is impossible that any single state could confer upon it faculties equal to those granted to the late Bank of the U. States—first, in making it the sole depository of the revenue of the United States; and, secondly, in making its notes receivable in payment of all public dues. If bank of the United States had existed, it would have had ample notice of the accumulation of public moneys in the local banks, and, by timely measures of precaution, it could have prevented the speculative uses to which they were applied. Such an institution would have been bound, by its relations to the government, to observe its appropriations, and financial arrangements and wants, and to hold itself always ready promptly to meet them. It would have drawn together gradually, but certainly, the public moneys, however dispersed. Responsibility would have been concentrated upon it alone, instead of being weakened or lost by diffusion among some eighty or ninety local banks, dispersed throughout the country, and acting without any effective concert.

A subordinate but not unimportant cause of the evils which at present encompass us has been the course of the late Administration towards the compromise act. The great principle of that act, in respect to our domestic industry, was its stability. It was intended and hoped that, by withdrawing the tariff from those annual discussions in Congress, of which it had been the fruitful topic, our manufactures would have a certainty, for a long period, as to the measure of protection, extended to them by its provisions, which would compensate any reduction in the amount contained in prior acts. For a year or two after it was adopted, the late Administration manifested a disposition to respect it, as an arrangement which was to be inviolable. But, for some time past, it has been constantly threatened from that quarter, and a settled purpose has been displayed to disregard its conditions. Those who had an agency in bringing it forward, and carrying it through Congress, have been held up to animadversion; it has been declared by members, high in the confidence of the Administration in both Houses, to possess no obligitory force beyond any ordinary act of legislation, and new adjustments of the tariff have been proposed in both Houses in direct contravention of the principles of the compromise; and at the last session, one of them actually passed the Senate, against the most earnest entreaty and remonstrances. A portion of the South has not united in these attacks upon the compromise; and I take pleasure in saying that the two Senators from South Carolina, especially, have uniformly exhibited a resolution to adhere to it with perfect honor and fidelity.

The effect of these constant threats and attacks, coming from those high in power, has been most injurious. They have shown to the manufacturing interest that no certain reliance was to be placed upon the steadiness of the policy of the Government, no matter under what solemn circumstances it was adopted. That interest has taken alarm; new enterprises have been arrested, old ones curtailed; and at this moment it is the most prostrate of all the interests in the country. One half in amount, as I have been informed, of the manufactures throughout the country have actually suspended operations, and those who have not chiefly confine themselves to working up their stocks on hand.

The consequence has been, that we have made too little at home, and purchased too much abroad. This has augmented that foreign debt, the existence of which so powerful contributed to the suspension, and yet forms an obstacle to the resumption of specie payments.

The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) attributed the creation of the surplus revenue to the tariff policy, and especially to the acts of 1824 and 1828. I do not perceive any advantage, on the present occasion, in reviving or alluding to the former dissentions which prevailed on the subject of that policy. They were all settled and quieted by the great healing measure (the compromise) to which I have referred. By that act I have been willing and ready to abide.—And I have desired only that it should be observed and executed in a spirit of good faith and fidelity similar to that by which I have been actuated towards it.

The act of 1828 was no measure of the friends of the manufacturers. Its passage was forced by a coalition between their secret and open opponents. But the system of protection of American industry did not cause the surplus. It proceeded from the extraordinary sales of the public lands. The receipts, from all sources other than that of the public lands, and expenditures of the years 1833-4-5-6, (during which the surplus was accumulating,) both amount to about eighty-seven millions of dollars, thus clearly showing that the customs only supplied the necessary means of public disbursement, and that it was the public domain that produced the surplus.

If the land bill had been allowed to go into operation, it would have distributed gradually and regularly among the several states the proceeds of the public lands, as they would have been received from time to time. They would have returned back in small streams similar to those by which they had collected, animating, and improving, and fructifying the whole country. There would have been no vast surplus to embarrass the Government; no removal of deposites from the Bank of the United States to the deposite banks, to disturb the business of the country; no accumulations in the deposite banks of immense sums of public money, augmented by the circuit it was performing between the land offices and the banks, and the banks and the land offices; no occasion for the Secretary of the Treasury to lash the deposite banks into the grant of inordinate accommodations; and possibly there would have been no suspension of specie payments. But that bill was suppressed by a most extraordinary and dangerous exercise of Executive power.

The cause of our present difficulties may be stated in another way. During the late Administration we have been deprived of the practical benefit of a free Government; the forms, it is true, remained and were observed, but the essence did not exist. In a free, or self-government, the collected wisdom, the aggregate will of the whole, or at least of a majority, moulds and directs the course of public affairs. In a despotism, the will of a single individual governs. In a practically free Government, the nation controls the Chief Magistrate; in an arbitary Government, the Chief Magistrate controls the nation. And has not this been our situation in the period mentioned? Has not one man forced his own will on the nation? Have not all those disastrous measures—the veto of the bank; the removal of the deposites; the rejection of the land bill; and the treasury order, which have led to our present unfortunate condition, been adopted, in spite of the wishes of the country, and in opposition, probably, to those of the dominant party itself?

Our misfortune has not been the want of wisdom, but of firmness. The party in power would not have governed the country very ill, if it had been allowed its own way. Its fatal error has been to lend its sanction, and to bestow its subsequent applause and support upon Executive acts which, in their origin, it previously deprecated or condemned. We have been shocked and grieved to see whole legislative bodies and communities approving and lauding the rejection of the very measures which previously they had unanimously recommended! To see whole States abandoning their long-cherished policy and best interests in subserviency to Executive pleasure! And the numberless examples of individuals who have surrendered their independence, must inflict pain in every patriot bosom. A single case forces itself upon my recollection as an illustration, to which I do not advert from any unkind feelings towards the gentleman to whom I refer, between whom and myself civil and courteous relations have ever existed. The memorial of the late Bank of the United States praying for a recharter was placed in his hands, and he presented it to the Senate. He carried the recharter through the Senate. The veto came; and, in two or three weeks afterwards, we behold the same Senator at the head of an assembly of the people in the State House yard, in Philadelphia, applauding the veto, and condemning the bank—condemning his own act! Motives lie beyond the reach of the human eye, and it does not belong to me to say what they were which prompted this self-castigation, and this praise of the destruction of his own work; but it is impossible to overlook the fact that the same Senator, in due time, received from the author of the veto the gift of a splendid foreign mission!

The moral deducible from the past is, that our free institutions are superior to all others, and can be preserved in their purity and excellence only upon the stern condition that we shall forever hold the obligations of patriotism paramount to all the ties of party, or to individual dictation; and that we shall never openly approve what we secretly condemn.

In this rapid, and, I hope, not fatiguing review of the causes which I think have brought upon us existing embarrassments, I repeat that it has been for no purpose of reproaching or criminating those who have had the conduct of our public affairs; but to discover the means by which the present crisis has been produced, with a view to ascertain, if possible, what (which is by far much more important) should be done by Congress to avert its injurious effects. And this brings me to consider the remedy proposed by the Administration.

The great evil under which the country labors is the suspension of the banks to pay specie, the total derangement in all domestic exchanges, and the paralysis which has come over the whole business of the country. In regard to the currency, it is not that a given amount of bank

command as much as of specie would have suspension; but it is danger of an inconvertible being indefinitely or per- fixed upon the People, that fills with apprehensions. Our great ject should be to re-establish a sound currency, and thereby to restore the exchanges, and revive the business of the country.

The first impression which the measures brought forward by the Administration make is, that they consist of temporary expedients, looking to the supply of the necessities of the treasury; or, so far as any of them possess a permanent character, its tendency is rather to aggravate than alleviate the sufferings of the People. None of them proposes to rectify the disorders in the actual currency of the country; but the People, the States, and their banks, are left to shift for themselves as they may or can. The Administration, after having intervened between the States and their Banks and taken *them* into the Federal service, without the consent of the States; after having puffed and praised them; after having brought them, or contributed to bring them, into their present situation, now suddenly turns its back upon them, leaving them to their fate! It is not content with that; it must absolutely discredit their issues. And the very People who were told by the Administration that these banks would supply them with a better currency, are now left to struggle as they can with the very currency which the Government recommended to them, but which it now refuses itself to receive!

The professed object of the Administration is to establish what it terms the currency of the Constitution, which it proposes to accomplish by restricting the Federal Government, in all receipts and payments, to the exclusive use of specie, and by refusing all bank paper, whether convertible or not. It disclaims all purposes of crippling or putting down the banks of the States; but we shall better determine the designs or the effect of the measures recommended, by considering them together, as one system.

1. The first is the sub-Treasuries, which are to be made the depositories of all the specie collected and paid out for the service of the General Government, discrediting and refusing all the notes of the States, although payable and paid in specie.

2. A bankrupt law for the United States, levelled at all the State banks, and authorising the seizure of the effects of any of them that stop payment, and the administration of their effects under the Federal authority exclusively.

3. A particular law for the District of Columbia, by which all the Corporations and People of the District, under severe pains and penalties, are prohibited from circulating, sixty days after the passage of the law, any paper whatever not convertible into specie on demand, and are made liable to prosecution by indictment.

4. And lastly, the bill to suspend the payment of the fourth instalment to the States, by the provisions of which the deposite banks indebted to the Government are placed at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is impossible to consider this system without perceiving that it is aimed at, and, if carried out, must terminate in, the total subversion of the State banks; and that they will be all placed at the mercy of the Federal Government. It is in vain to protest that there exists no design against them. The effect of these measures cannot be understood.

And why this new experiment or untried expedient? The People of this country are tired of experiments. Ought not the Administration itself to cease with them? Above all, should not the Senate, constituted as it now is, be the last body to lend itself to further experiments upon the business and happiness of this great People? According to the latest expression of public opinion in the several States, the Senate is no longer a true exponent of the States or of the People. If it were, there would be thirty-two or thirty-four Whigs to eighteen or twenty friends of the Administration.

Is it desirable to banish a convertible paper medium, and to substitute the precious metals as the sole currency to be used in all the vast extent of varied business of this entire country? I think not. The quantity of precious metals in the world, looking to our fair distributive share of them, is wholly insufficient. A convertible paper is a great time-saving and labor-saving instrument, independent of its superior advantages in transfers and remittances. A friend, no longer ago than yesterday, informed me of a single bank whose payments and receipts in one day amounted to two millions of dollars. What time would not have been necessary to count such a vast sum! The payments, in the circle of a year, in the city of New York, were estimated several years ago at fifteen hundred millions. How many men and how many days would be necessary to count such a sum? A young, growing, and enterprising people, like those of the United States, more than any other, need the use of those credits which are incident to a sound paper system. Credit is the friend of indigent merit. Of all nations, Great Britain has most freely used the credit system; and of all she is the most prosperous. We must cease to be a commercial people; we must separate, divorce ourselves from the commercial world and throw ourselves back for centuries, if we restrict our business to the exclusive use of specie.

It is objected against a convertible paper system, that it is liable to expansions and contractions; and that the consequence is the rise and fall of prices, and sudden fortunes or sudden ruin. But it is the importation or exportation of specie which forms the basis of paper, that occasions these fluctuations. If specie alone were the medium of circulation, the same importation or exportation of it would make it plenty or scarce, and affect prices in the same manner. The nominal or apparent prices might vary in figures, but the sensation upon the community would be as great in the one case as in the other. These alternations do not result, therefore, from the nature of the medium, whether that be paper exclusively, or paper convertible into specie, but from the *operations of commerce.*—It is commerce, at last, that is chargeable with expansions and contractions; and against commerce, and not its instrument, should opposition be directed.

I have heard it urged by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) with no little surprise, in the course of this debate, that a convertible paper medium would not answer for a currency; but that the true standard of value was to be found in a paper medium not convertible into the precious metals. If there be, in regard to currency, one truth which the united experience of the whole commercal world, had established, I had supposed it to be, that emissions of pure paper money constituted the very worst of all conceivable species of currency. The objections to it are, first, that it is impracticable to ascertain, *a priori*, what amount can be issued without depreciation, and, secondly, that there is no adequate security, and, in the nature of things, none can exist, against excessive issues. The paper money of North Carolina, to which the Senator referred, according to the information which I have received, did depreciate. It was called Proc. an abreviation of the authority under which it was put forth: and it took one and a half and sometimes two dollars of Proc. to purchase one in specie. But if any one desires to understand perfectly the operation of a purely paper currency, let him study the history of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. It was established 15 or 16 years ago, with the consent of a majority of the people of that state. It is winding up and closing its career, with the almost unanimous approbation of the whole people. It had an authority to issue, and did issue, notes to the amount of about two millions of dollars. These notes, upon their face, purported an obligation of the bank to pay the holder, on demand, the amount in specie. But it was well known that they would not be so paid. As a security for their ultimate payment, there were. 1st, the notes of individuals, supposed to be well secured, every note put out by the bank being represented by an individual note discounted. 2d, the funds of the state in a prior state bank, amounting to about half a million of dollars. 3d, the proceeds of a large body of waste lands belonging to the state. And 4th, the annual revenue of the state and public dues, all of which were payable in the notes of the Commonwealth Bank.

Notwithstanding this apparently solid provision for the redemption of the notes of the bank, they began to depreciate shortly after it commenced operation, and in the course of a few months they sunk as low as fifty per cent—two dollars for one specie dollar. They continued to depreciate for a long time, until after large amounts of them were called in and burnt. They then rose in value, and now, when there is only some fifty or a hundred thousand dollars out, they have risen to about par. This is owing to the demand for them, created by the wants of the remaining debtors to the bank, and their receivability in payment of taxes. The result of the experiment is, that, although it is possible to sustain at about par a purely paper medium to some amount, if the legislative authority which creates it will also create a demand for it, it is impracticable to adjust the proportions of supply and demand so as to keep it at par, and that the tendency is always to an excess of issue. The result, with the people of Kentucky, has been a general conviction of the mischief of all issues of an irredeemable paper medium.

Is it practicable for the Federal Government to put down the State banks, and to introduce an exclusive metallic currency? In the operations of this Government, we should ever bear in mind that political power is distributed between it and the states, and that, whilst our duties are few and clearly defined, the great mass of legislative authority abides with the States. Their banks exist without us, and in spite of us. We have no constitutional power or right to put them down. Why, then, seek their destruction openly, or secretly, directly or indirectly, by discrediting their issues, and by bankrupt laws, and bills of pains and penalties? What are these banks now so decried and denounced? Intruders, aliens, enemies that have found their way into the bosom of our country against our will? Reduced to their elements, and the analysis shows that they consist; 1st, of stockholders; 2d, debtors; and 3d billholders and other creditors. In some one of these three relations, a large majority of the People of the United States stand. In making war upon the Banks, therefore, you wage war upon the People of the Union. It is not a mere abstraction, that you would kick, and cuff, and bankrupt, and destroy, but a sensitive, generous, confiding people, who are anxiously turning their eyes towards you, and imploring relief. Every blow that you inflict upon the banks reaches them. Press the banks and you press them.

True wisdom, it seems to me, requires that we should not seek after, if we could discover, unattainable abstract perfection; but should look to what is practicable in human affairs, and accommodate our legislation to the irreversible condition of things. Since the States and the People have their banks, and will have them, and since we have no constitutional authority to put them down, our duty is to come to their relief when in embarrassement, and to exert all our legitimate powers to sustain and enable them to perform, in the most beneficial manner, the purposes of their institution. We should embank, not destroy, the fertilizing stream which sometimes threatens an inundation.

We are told that it is necessary to separate, divorce the Government from the banks. Let us not be deluded by sounds. Senators might as well talk of separating the Government from the States, or from the People, or from the country. We are all—People, States, Union, Banks, bound up and interwoven together, united in fortune and destiny, and, all, all entitled to the protecting care of a parental Government. You may as well attempt to make the Government breathe a different air, drink a different water, be lit and warmed by a different sun from the People? A hard-money Government and a paper-money People! A Government, an official corps—the servants of the People—glittering in gold, and the People themselves, their masters, buried in ruin, and surrounded with rags.

No prudent or practical Government will in its measures run counter to the long settled habits and usages of the People. Religion, language, laws, the established currency and business of a whole country, cannot be easily or suddenly uprooted. After the denomination of our coin was changed to dollars and cents, many years elapsed before the old method of keeping accounts, in pounds, shillings and pence, was abandoned. And, to this day, there are probably some men of the last century who adhere to it. If a fundamental change becomes necessary, it should not be sudden, but conducted by slow and cautious degrees. The People of the United States have been always a paper money People. It was paper money that carried us through the the Revolution, established our liberties, and made us a free and independent People. And if the experience of the revolutionary war convinced our ancestors, as we are convinced of the evils of an irredeemable paper medium, it was put aside only to give place to that convertible paper which has so powerfully contributed to our rapid advancement, prosperity and greatness.

The proposed substitution of an exclusive metallic currency, to the mixed medium with which we have been so long familiar, is forbidden by the principles of eternal justice. Assuming the currency of the country to consist of two-thirds of paper and one of specie; and assuming also that the money of a country, whatever may be its component parts, regulates all values, and expresses the true amount which the debtor has to pay to his creditor, the effect of the change upon that relation, and upon the property of the country, would be most ruinous. All property would be reduced in value to one-third of its present nominal amount; and every debtor would, in effect, have to pay three times as much as he had contracted for. The pressure of our foreign debt would be three times as great as it is, whilst the six hundred millions, which is about the sum now probably due to the banks from the People, would be multiplied into eighteen hundred millions.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Letter of Senator King, of Georgia.

We publish below the letter of Mr. King of Georgia, in which he avows his determination to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

Senate Chamber, October, 1837

Dear Sir—Justice to myself compels me reluctantly to notice an article in the Constitutionalist of the 3d inst. In that article you do me great injustice. You assail me where I am most sensitive—but at the same time most invulnerable. If I have any pride as a politician, it is the pride of consistency; if I have any claim to merit, it is an adherence to principle; if I have any benevolent virtue, it is lasting gratitude to my friends; and I wish no other distinction than that of an honest devotion to the interest of my constituents. My claims and pretentions being humble, I assert them with the more resolution, and hope you will neither mistake my temper, or my object, if I call on you to retract or prove some of the charges you bring against me.

I ask, then, what are "the great principles which the democratic party profess," which I have abandoned, and what "changes of sentiment" I have undergone which place me "in opposition to that party," or the "solemn declarations of the Legislature." It imports that I should know this, for it is perfectly true that I "was twice elected by that party to the exalted stajon" I hold; and with the destiny of that party I have united my *own*—and shall stand or fall with it. Reminding me of this generous confidence was gratuitous and unnecessary. It can neither increase my gratitude, or add to my obligations. No one knows better than you, sir, that if my honors were unmerited, they were also unsolicited; and have always been at the disposal of those, who so generously conferred them.

But what "solemn declarations of the Legislature" have I disregarded? Do you refer to my uniform opinion on the subject of the U. States Bank? My opinions on that subject have never been concealed or "changed," and were well known to the Legislature at the time they elected me. So were those of my then gifted colleague, whose opinions were in accordance with my own. What "change" then, have I undergone on this subject, that merits your animadversion? I have done nothing further than to defend myself from unmerited denunciations, and these too, frequently from the mere popinjays of power, who most miraculously "changed" their opinions. I am not yet a convert to the modern doctrine (of some democrats) of forcing blessings upon the people, and I have neither given nor threatened any vote at all calculated to alarm them on this subject, or which throws me in opposition to these "solemn declarations." In what else have I recently taken a stand in opposition to the great principles of the democratic party? Is it my opposition to the self-willed follies of the Executive, adopted and persevered in against the almost unanimous resistance of the legislative authority of all parties? The act which I most condemned was opposed in the body of which I am a member, by a unanimous vote with the exception of one. It had no support in the cabinet before it was adopted, and was afterwards, on trial, condemned by the people; and again condemned with great unanimity by the whole legislative authority.

What "change" is there here? I, with my democratic friends, resisted this measure from the beginning; and step by step foretold most of the mischievous consequences that would flow from it. By unnecessarily and unnaturally embarrassing the European money market and manufactories, it struck down the exports of our southern planters 30 or 40 per cent., it did this as plain as the sun affords heat and light, in addition to all other mischiefs produced. With this conviction resting upon my mind, it is true I did not join some others in applauding this executive triumph over legislative authority; or obsequiously estimate the glories of executive violence by the misery and mischief it produced. I did not know that "the great principles of the democratic pary" required me to do this; or to consider one man the party, and another man the government. Nor did I know that my constituents required me to lick the hand that plundered them, and applaud the very measures that I know to have taken from their mouths the bread which their honest industry has earned.

If I have mistaken the great principles of the party in this particular, it is obvious that I am not a fit representative for it. I shall therefore return home in a few weeks, and surrender a trust you say I cannot honorably hold. I have from our friends many written evidences, that they still consider *democracy* to mean *the will of the people.* But it is enough for me to know, sir, that some of my friends are dissatisfied; and I wish it understood, that I shall not embarrass them by being a candidate for re-election. By the kindness of my friends, I came into office without trouble to myself; I intend to go out without trouble to them. That they can select a successor who will serve them with more ability, I readily admit; that they can select one who will feel a more honest devotion to their interests, I with confidence deny. In conclusion, I hope you will withdraw your charges of inconsistency and apostacy, or do me the justice to publish this letter. With gratitude to yourself and other friends for past confidence, and regret that you have withdrawn it,

I am, sir, your friend,
And obedient servant.
JOHN P. KING.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY.—Foes as well as friends are obliged to acknowledge his superiority. The Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg "Key-Stone," (Van Buren,) thus speaks of Mr. C. in a late letter:

"I am not Mr. Clay's friend, but I have often surveyed with wonder and astonishment the extent of his all-directing, all-pervading genius. As an orator, he is probably unequalled in this country or any other, at the present time, though he is doubtless failing from the effects of age, and of a life not the most temperate and regular. His voice is powerful and melodious, and his command over its modulations most surprising. His manner is ardent and impassioned in the highest degree, and always calculated to produce the very effect he desires.

He does nothing by halves, but goes onward, right onward—fearless of opponents, and regardless of consequences. He knows the human feelings intimately, and plays upon them with as much skill as Paganini does upon the strings of his violin. He never rants or raves, but bursts out with the deep strong power of the ocean wave, and sweeps all things before him. He not only sways the passions with consummate skill, but he assails the reason and the judgment with as strong force as if he never touched the feelings at all; and if his speeches are stripped of every thing rhetorical, there is abundance of solid argument left, to convince all who *will* be convinced, of the truth of the side he espouses."

Extensive Tour.—Mr. Buckingham, late member of the British Parliament for Sheffield, and whose arrival at New York has already been noticed, in a farewell letter to the people of Great Britain announces his intention to make a voyage of great extent. He states that his first visit will be to the United States of America. After visiting the principal cities of this country, it is his intention to proceed to the British possessions in America, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Upper an Lower Canada, and then to pass on to the West India Islands and the Gulf of Mexico. The question of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, being one of great interest to commerce and civilization, he proposes going across the isthmus of Darien, and investigating its localities, with the view to the formation of a competent practical opinion on the subject. He then intends proceeding by way of Panama, Acapulco, or Lima, to China; thence to Australia and Van Dieman's Land, and, after visiting the principal stations in the Eastern Archipelago, including the Moluccas, Borneo, Sumatra, and Java, to proceed onward by Malacca and Singapore to India. After this he hopes to return again to Europe, by way of the Red Sea, the isthmus of Suez, and the Mediterranean, revisiting probably Egypt, Pelestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Constantinople, and the Black Sea, the continent of Greece, and the islands of the Archipelago; and, after traversing Sicily, Italy, and the Adriatic, return home by Switzerland, Germany, and France. His object is to diffuse civilization, and improve every country, by impressing the doctrines of temperance, education, mercy, and peace. He proposes publishing an account of his progress three or four times every year, as occasion may require.

A dreadful Accident.—Our New Orleans slip of Friday morning last, contains the following shocking news:—

New Orleans, November 3.

Another dreadful accident has occurred upon our waters, which have lately become the scene of so many heart-rending and appalling catastrophes. The steamer Monmouth left this port about a week since, laden with several hundred Indians, a portion of the emigrant Creek tribe as passengers. In travelling up the Mississippi, through Prophet Island Bend, she was met by the ship Trenton, in tow by the steamer Warren, descending the river. It was after dark, being near eight o'clock at night, and through the mismanagement of the officers and the obscurity of the scene, collision took place between the meeting vessels, and the Monmouth immediately sunk from the violence of the concussion. Out of the large number of Indians on board, near three hundred perished. Whether any of the crew were saved or not we have not learned. The mishap is ascribed chiefly to the neglect of the officers of the Monmouth. She was running in a part of the stream where, by the usages of the river and the rules of the Mississippi Navigation, she had no right to go, and where of course the descending tow did not expect to meet her. Here is another evidence of the gross carelessness of a class of men to whose charge we often commit our personal safety and precious lives. *Bulletin.*

The Far West.—The steamboat St. Peters arrived at St. Louis on the 22d of October, from the mouth of the Kansas river, laden with furs and pelties belonging the American Fur Company, valued at upwards of $50.000. A gentleman passenger, who came from the mountains, reports that the Indians in all that region were quiet, and apparently friendly.—The trappers have been successful the past season, and were pursuing their business without fear of attack from the Indians.

From the National Intelligencer.

We see it stated that Wade Hampton, esq. of South Carolina, not long since paid the proprietors of the New York Spirit of the Times one hundred years' subscription in *advance*, amounting to five hundred dollars. This genteel thing is said to have been done to save the publisher the trouble of sending for his dues, and Mr. Hampton the trouble of filing his receipts. It was doubtless a delicate mode adopted by him of contributing substantial aid to a paper in the success of which he felt an interest. The same liberal gentleman performed a similar flattering act towards the *National Intelligencer;* but thinking, probably, that the editors were not as likely to flourish for a century as the more youthful editor of the Times, he did not extend his subscription quite as far in their case as in his. May he live to renew it in both cases.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Monday, November 13.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

The editor of the Standard said of the speech of Judge Strange, that "it was unanswered and *unanswerable*." The whole of that speech we spread before our readers; and to-day we commence the speech of that able and patriotic statesman, HENRY CLAY. After an attentive perusal of both, our readers will be qualified to say which has produced the most *unanswerable* arguments. We have full confidence in the judgment and good sense of the people of Orange county, and we doubt not they will make a true estimate of the arguments thus placed before them. Will the editor of the Standard manifest the same confidence in his readers, by placing before them the speech of Mr. Clay?

We have no desire to introduce this speech with any remarks of our own. The arguments and the facts are too powerful to need our feeble support. But it may not be amiss to refer slightly to a portion of the history of the last few years.

No policy of the government has been more prominent than its hostility to the late Bank of the United States. It seems to have been the great pivot upon which have turned nearly all the political contests of the day. And why was this hostility? Did the Bank fail in the chief object of its institution, the regulation of the exchanges? Did it not carry on the fiscal concerns of the government with great ability and promptness? No complaint of inadequacy in the discharge of the duties enjoined upon it, have been made. No real and substantial injury has been shown to have grown out of it. It accomplished the full end of its formation. A better currency was never enjoyed by any people; exchanges were never cheaper than when controled by it; and the fiscal affairs of government were never better administered than when under its control. But these advantages were all to be thrown away, and a new system introduced; the evils of which were strongly portrayed by the friends of the Bank. But the matter was determined upon; the deposites were removed from the Bank of the United States, and the Deposite Bank system went into operation; and the welkin rang with acclamations of praise to the patriotism and firmness of the administration which had accomplished so much good for the country. For a while prosperity seemed to attend the measure, and the Whigs were pronounced to be false prophets; for the facilities afforded by the Bank of the United States had not ceased to operate. The proud boastings of the party were loud; and the Central Committee at Raleigh, in a pamphlet widely circulated in November last, could not forbear to exclaim:

"The ruin which was predicted in consequence of a removal of the deposites from the United States' Bank, *has not* befallen the country—the evils which were foretold as a necessary result from the other prominent measures of the government, *have not overtaken us.* The whole land is covered with plenty and prosperity."

But before another six months had passed, and while the echo of these pæans continued to vibrate upon the ear, the catastrophe long predicted burst suddenly upon the country, and the much lauded Deposite Bank system lay prostrate in the dust. All the predictions of the Whigs were more than verified. The "experiment" was completely exploded, and desolation spread her sweeping wings from Maine to Louisiana, and few, very few, are there who have not been overshadowed by her.

The superiority, then, of the old system which has supported our government during forty years of its existence, is clearly demonstrated. And we may address you in the words of the committee to whom we have just alluded, and ask: "Can it better the condition of the people, to revolutionize the domestic or foreign policy of the government? On the contrary, we fear, it might produce disorder, confusion and danger. It might put our country in a situation not unlike that of a discontented valetudenarian, the epitaph on whose tomb was, '*I was well, and trying to be better, I took physic, and here I am.*'"

The administration, having failed in their first experiment, now bring forward another, which they style "the divorcing the government from the banks," otherwise called the "Sub-Treasury System. The merits of this scheme are now the subject of discussion. Our objections to it are many, and as they appear to us, of sober import; but we shall not now stop to enumerate them. With us it is no small objection that it is "an experiment." *The first* having so signally failed, can we have confidence in *the second?* We fear that a more lasting evil would be fastened upon the country.

The last number of the RALEIGH REGISTER made its appearance in a new dress, and has assumed quite a handsome appearance.

The RALEIGH STANDARD also has put on a new dress, and has been considerably enlarged in size. It gives us pleasure to notice these successive improvements in the public journals of the state; we hope they will improve also in other and more important particulars, and that an increased patronage will extend to them an adequate reward for their enterprize.

We also contemplate enlarging our dimensions, and making some other improvements in the appearance of the RECORDER, on the commencement of the new year. A little more punctuality on the part of our subscribers and a small addition to our list, will enable us to do so.

The Greensborough Telescope states that some villain, a few nights since, broke open the smoke house of Mr. John Russell, of that county, and plundered it of many valuable articles, set fire to his kitchen, broke open his stable door and stole one of his horses. The fire was fortunately discovered, and extinguished before it had done much injury.

Logan B. Henderson, indicted for the murder of Marcus Hoke, was tried at Rutherfordton week before last, before Judge Settle, and convicted of *manslaughter*.

THE SUSQUEHANNAH SAFE.

The captain of the New York steam packet, arrived at Charleston on the 25th ultimo, reports that he ran so close to the Susquehannah on Sunday, the day *after* it was said by the pilots she was taken by a pirate, that he read her name with the naked eye, and saw the lady and gentlemen passengers promenading the quarter deck, perfectly calm—the ship then being to the eastward of Cape Henlopen. Of course, the ship is believed to be safe. The Porpoise and Alert, despatched in pursuit of the pirate, had returned to New York, having seen no piratical vessel on the coast.

Convention of Banks.—The Banks in the city of New York have issued a circular to the Banks in the several states, inviting them to appoint delegates to meet on the 27th day of November inst. in the city of New York, for the purpose of conferring on the time when specie payments may be resumed with safety, and on the measures necessary to effect that purpose. The Bank of the State of North Carolina will, we understand, send a delegate. *Star.*

A duel took place in Northampton county, N. C. on Monday last, between the Hon. Gen. C. Dromgoole, one of the Virginia delegation in Congress, and Mr. Daniel Dugger, of the same state. They fought, we understand, at the distance of ten paces. Mr. Dugger received the ball of his antagonist under the right arm and though badly wounded, we are happy to learn he is likely to recover. Mr. Dromgoole, we understand, escaped uninjured. *Warrenton Reporter.*

Thanksgiving.—Governor Pennington of New Jersey, has appointed Thursday the 30th inst. as a day of Public Tanksgiving in that State. The 30th November will therefore be observed as Thanksgiving day in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, N. York, and New Jersey; comprising a population of over 4,000,000.

Gen. Ripley, a member of Congress from Louisiana, has resigned in consequence of ill health.

A large meeting of the citizens of Berks county, Pa. have petitioned the Convention now in session at Harrisburg, against the right of suffrage by free negroes.

Michigan.—The Governor of this state has effected a loan of $5,000,000, for the purpose of carrying on the projected improvements of the state.

In consequence of the recent alarm of piracy on our coast, the New York Journal of Commerce says the ship Garrick sailed on Wednesday completely armed.

Convention of Editors.

According to previous notice, a Convention of the Editors of North Carolina assembled at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the first day of November, inst. for the purpose of adopting measures for the mutual benefit of the whole fraternity.

The following Presses were represented, viz: the *Register*, *Star*, and *Standard*, of Raleigh; the *Recorder*, Hillsborough; the *Western Carolinian* and *Carolina Watchman*, Salisbury; *Southern Citizen*, Ashborough; *Spectator*, Newbern; *Observer*, Fayetteville; *Telescope*, Greensborough; *Free Press*, Tarborough; *Journal*, Charlotte; and *Spectator*, Milton.

On motion of Mr. *Loring*, Mr. *Heartt*, of the Recorder, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. *Gales*, of the Register, Secretary.

After a free interchange of opinion, relative to the appropriate matters for the consideration of the Convention, on motion of Mr. *Lemay*, a committee, consisting of Messrs. *Gales*, *Loring* and *Hampton*, were appointed, with instructions to embody in a Preamble and Resolutions, the views of the Convention, and report the same to the Convention to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Swaim*, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o' clock.

Thursday, 10 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled, when Mr. *Gales*, from the committee yesterday appointed, made the following

REPORT:

Of all the advantages which have resulted from what are called modern discoveries, it is now universally admitted that not one has produced so much benefit to society, as the Art of Printing. Its prodigious effect, not only in our own country, but throughout the world, is beyond estimation. Let political theorists argue as they may—let their wire-drawn speculations trace relations between things remote, and connect them by chains too subtle for the eye of common sense—let them account for the diffusive range of popular principles and their necessary concomitants, popular institutions—let them impute their stability to peculiar forms—*we* trace these wondrous effects to a single wondrous cause—THE PRESS.

This conclusion results from the reflection of a moment. What was the moral condition of man at the epoch of the discovery of the Art of Printing? Monkish superstition hung like an incubus of night upon him. Kings ruled by direct permission of Heaven. The thunders of the Vatican spread consternation through entire kingdoms. It was *the press* that dissolved the spell. This was the great light that burst upon the world and dispelled its more than midnight darkness. This it was, that gave wings to the spirit of the Reformation—a Reformation that extended far beyond the pale of the Church.—It unfettered the intellect, and left free the human mind. It raised man from the dust, and taught him that he was not born the slave of his fellow-man. It stripped tyranny of its mask, and placed power and right in happy counterpoise. It disseminated those immutable principles, which teach us that the end of all Governments must be the happiness of man.

Such *was* the Press; but the facts is not to be concealed, that its present condition is greatly beneath what it should be, whilst the profits and character to be acquired by its conductors, are far from being commensurate with the benefits it has, and is still conferring upon society at large. Instead of being the luminary of truth and intelligence, it has been unfortunately converted, in too many instances, into a vehicle of rioldry and personal defamation. In the political contest, instead of candid and conscientious approval or condemnation of *measures*, it has drawn forth from private life the venial errors of *men*, and, exaggerating an hundred fold, has held them up to public contempt and ridicule. Your committee are, however, gratified by the reflection, that the Press of North Carolina is as little obnoxous to these strictures as that of any other state in the Union. But we have all occasionally gone astray; and to elevate the character of the Press, its conductors must carefully guard against those departures from a course, which have so great a tendency to impair its usefulness. By studiously cultivating a mutual spirit of kindness and forbearance, and by doing justice to one another, the conductors of the Press may raise it above the influences which have depressed it.

To aid in this "consummation so devoutly to be wished," your committee recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That it should be the pride, as it is the duty, of those to whom is confided the control of a free Press, so to conduct it, that whilst, on the one hand, its whole energies shall be brought to bear upon public wrongs, the greatest care should be exercised, that, in no case, shall it violate the sanctity of private life. To this end, Editors should carefully abstain, in their discussions, from all personalites and indecorous language. They should compel correspondents, in their heated controversies, to respect the character of the Press and the community, or to find the means of publication elsewhere; and, in a word, they should endeavor to make the Press what it ought to be, the promoter of Arts, Science and Industry—and last, though far from least, the incorruptible champion of our Constitution and Laws.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the ardent desire of the members of this Convention to advance the interests of all the Editorial fraternity throughout the state, and that we pledge ourselves to use our endeavors for that object, and to cultivate the good will and kind feelings of our brethren.

3. *Resolved*, That no statement or communication in relation to personal disputes or private controversies shall be admitted into the columns of the public journals of this state, otherwise than as an advertisement, and that double the ordinary rate be charged for any such advertisement. And further, that in no instance will we insert an advertisement of a husband against his wife.

4. *Resolved*, That experience has demonstrated the necessity of having some uniform rules for our government in estimating the prices of Job Work and Advertisements, and for this purpose, that the following Table of Charges be submitted to our brethren throughout the state, with a recommendation that they unanimously conform thereto:

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The first insertion of an advertisement, not exceeding a square, or 340 *ems*, one dollar, and 25 cents for every continuance. Longer advertisements in like proportion.

Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements, to be charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. to be made from the regular prices to advertisers by the year.

PAMPHLETS.

The printing of Pamphlets to be charged as follows: Eighty cents for composing every 1000 *ems*, and a like sum for the printing of every token—to which must be added the price of paper, folding, stitching, covering, cutting, &c.

BOOK WORK.

Where the number of pages exceed 50, and the number of copies furnished is more than 1000, to be charged 60 cents only for composition, and the same for press work, per token. Rule and figure work to be charged double price.

JOB WORK.

Circulars and addresses to be charged as pamphlets.

Handbills, on Foolscap quarto, or other paper of that size, for 30 copies $1 50 cents, for 50 copies $2, and 75 cents for every additional 100 copies.

Handbills on Medium, Royal or Super Royal quarto, for 30 copies $2 50, for 50 copies $3 00, and $1 00 for every additional 100 copies.

These prices are intended to apply to ordinary jobs of the sizes stated. When the matter is printed closely, and embraces a greater number of *ems* than usual, then the Job to be charged at pamphlet rates.

Horse Bills.—for a light one, 30 copies, $3 00. Larger ones in proportion, according to the size and number printed.

Small Cards, a single pack $2 00, and $1 00 for every additional pack.

Large Cards, a single pack $3 00, and one dollar and a quarter for every additional pack.

Blanks kept regularly on hand for sale, to be charged 75 cents per quire. Blanks printed to special order, for a single quire $2; for every additional quire under five, $1; exceeding five quires 75 cents per quire.

5. *Resolved*, That we will not employ any Journeyman Printer, or porson pretending to be such, who has not served a regular apprenticeship, or who has failed to comply with his engagements to his master; or whose habits of honesty are justly impeachable.

6. *Resolved*, That if any Journeyman shall leave the employment of any Publisher, in debt to his employer, and without his consent, upon advertisement thereof, we will not employ such Journeyman, until he shall be reinstated in character by satisfaction to his said employer.

7. *Resolved*, That the regulations adopted by this Convention be in force from and after the first of January 1838, *Provided*, That three-fourths of the Editors of the state shall, by that time, have signified their assent to the same.

8. *Resolved*, That in order to ascertain the sense of those Proprietors of Printing establishments, not represented in this Convention, Messrs. Gales, Loring, and Lemay, be appointed a Committee of Correspondence, with instructions to address a letter to each of them, asking their assent thereto, which assent, if given, shall be as binding as if they were here represented.

9. *Resolved*, That if any Editor or Publisher shall forfeit his pledge, *after agreeing to the Resolutions adopted by this Convention*, all professional intercourse with him be immediately discontinued.

On motion of Mr. Loring, the Report was *unanimously adopted*.

On motion of Mr. Swaim,

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and he is hereby authorized to call another meeting of the Editors of the state whenever a majority thereof shall make a request of him to that effect.

On motion of Mr. Hampton, the thanks of the Convention were returned to the President and Secretary, and the same adjourned *sine die*.

DENNIS HEARTT, *Ch'n.*
WESTON R. GALES, *Sec'y.*

Gen. Gaines has s... the St. Louis (Missou... very important documen... upon the subject of a gene... Rail Roads, connected with the... of the nation in war, and with ou... and commerce in peace. They s... be published. If they are equal to tho... already published from that gentlema... they will add a civic wreath to his mil... tary laurels.

The Texas schooners of war, Tom Boy and Brutus, were wrecked during the gale of the 5th ultimo.

Obituary.

Died, in this place, on Wednesday last, in the 28th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL P. BLACKWOOD, son of John Blackwood, esq. of this county. The deceased had just returned from the south-west, where the seeds of the disease were sown which produced his dissolution. His modest deportment rendered him agreeable to his associates, and his rare virtues endeared him to his intimate friends.

Died, in this county, on Monday the 30th ultimo, SARAH FRANCES MORROW, daughter of Mr. Robert Morrow, in the 10th year of her age.

Weekly Almanac.

NOVEMBER	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	d.	H.	M.
10 Friday,	6 52	5 8	First	5	9	6 morn
11 Saturday,	6 53	5 7	Full	12	6	12 morn
12 Sunday,	6 53	5 7	Last	20	1	16 morn
13 Monday,	6 54	5 6	New	27	9	88 after.
14 Tuesday,	6 55	5 5				
15 Wednesday	6 56	5 4				
16 Thursday,	6 57	5 3				

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 23d instant, on a credit of nine months, a number of

Horses, Hogs, Sheep, and Cattle;
Wheat, Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Oats;
Wagon and Gear;
and a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Bond and security will be required.

JOHN THOMPSON, JR.

November 9. 95—

A Stirrup & Leather found.

THE owner can get it on application at this office.

November 13. 95—

Gentlemen's Magazine.

NOW publishing, in Monthly Numbers, the largest and cheapest periodical in the United States—The Gentleman's Magazine, edited by William E. Burton, Philadelphia.

The proprietors have much pleasure in announcing to the reading public the complete success which has attended the establishment of this Magazine—a success far beyond their utmost expectations, and considerably exceeding the prosperity of any other publication in America. The daily increasing subscription list, and the numerous commendatory notices of the Press attest the merits and the popularity of the Gentleman's Magazine, each number of which contains more original matter than any other monthly publication.

The contents embrace a fertile range of amusing and instructive subjects, by authors of celebrity:

Original Tales of powerful interest;
Humorous and Graphic Delineations of Men and Manners;
Novel Sketches of Foreign Lands;
Poetry; Characteristic Studies;
Essays on popular Subjects, and
Biographical Notices of Celebrated or Excentric Persons,
With many Original Anecdotes.

The Life of Paganini, with likenesses;
Puckler Muskau, the German Prince;
Dickens [Boz] the author of the Pickwick Papers, with likeness;
Dr. John Faust, the Sorcerer;
The Duchess of St. Albans, and
Zingha, the Negro Queen,

have already been given.

The new publications are reviewed in full; liberal extracts are made from rare and valuable works, presenting a complete account of the Popular Literature of the day.

An Original Copy-right Song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given with the Music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine contains seventy-two extra-sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns—each column contains more than an octavo page of average proportion, and each monthly number has more reading matter than a volume of a Novel. The work is neatly printed on good paper, and stitched in a neat colored cover. Several Engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves to produce an agreeable book—an epitome of Life's adjunctives—a Literary Melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

An Engraved Title Page, of superior production, embracing every possible variety of pictorial display, and executed in the first style of art, by J. A. Adams, of New York, accompanies the October number.

Terms.—Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following extra inducements for clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can only remain in force till Christmas next. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a Five Dollar Bill will produce Two Copies to the same direction, or a club of Ten Dollars will command Five Copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

Oct. 17. 95—

THE GIRL OF MY MIND.

She must be
Modest, not bashful,—
Generous, not wasteful,—
Easy and graceful,
Lively and free;

True and ingenuous,
Firm, but not strenuous,
With true love spontaneous,
Blest must she be

Free, not loquacious,
Of virtue tenacious,
Grateful and gracious,
Obliging and kind.

Lovely as *Hebe*,
Constant as may be,
Then sure she will be,
The girl of my mind.

IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION TO SOCIETY.

Few men suspect, perhaps no man comprehends, the extent of the support given by religion to the virtues of ordinary life. No man perhaps is aware how much our moral and social sentiments are led from this fountain: how powerless conscience would become without the belief of a God; how palsied would be human benevolence, were there not the sense of a higher benevolence to quicken and sustain it; how suddenly the whole social fabric would quake, and with what a fearful crash it would sink into hopeless ruins, were the ideas of a Supreme Being, of accountableness, and of a future life, to be utterly erased from every mind. Once let men thoroughly believe that they are the work and sport of chance—that no superior intelligence concerns itself with human affairs—that all their improvements perish forever at death—that the weak have no guardian, and the injured no avenger—that there is no recompense for sacrifices to uprightness and the public good—that an oath is unheard in heaven—that secret crimes have no witness but the perpetrator—that human existence has no purpose, and human virtue no unfailing friend—that this brief life is every thing to us, and death is total, everlasting extinction: once let men thoroughly abandon religion, and who can conceive or describe the extent of the desolation which would follow? We hope perhaps that human laws and natural sympathy would hold society together. As reasonably might we believe that were the sun quenched in the heavens, our torches could illuminate and our fires fertilize the earth. What is there in human nature to awaken respect, if man is the unprotected insect of a day?—and what is he more, if atheism be true? Erase all thought and fear of God from a community, and selfishness and sensuality would absorb the whole man. Appetite, knowing no restraint, and poverty and suffering having no solace or hope, would trample in scorn on the restraint of human laws. Virtue, duty, principle, would be mocked and spurned as unmeaning sounds. A sordid self-interest would supplant every other feeling, and man would become in fact, what the theory of atheism declares him to be, a companion for brutes.

It particularly deserves attention in this discussion, that the christian religion is singularly important to free communities. In truth we may doubt whether civil freedom can subsist without it. This at least we know, that equal rights and impartial administration of justice, has never been enjoyed where this religion has not been understood. It favors free institutions, first, because its spirit is the very spirit of truth and liberty; that is, a spirit of respect for the interests and rights of others. Christianity recognises the essential equality of mankind; beats down with its whole might those aspiring and rapacious principles of our nature, which have subjected the many to the few; and by its refining influence as well as by direct precept, turns to God, and to Him only, that supreme homage which has been so impiously lavished on crowned and titled fellow creatures. Thus its whole tendency is free. It lays deeply the only foundations of liberty, which are the principles of benevolence, justice, and respect for human nature. The spirit of liberty is not merely, as multitudes imagine, a jealousy of our own particular rights, an unwillingness to be oppressed ourselves; but a respect for the rights of others, an unwillingness that any man, whether high or low, should be wronged, and trampled under foot. Now this is the spirit of Christianity; and liberty has no security any farther than this uprightness and benevolence of sentiment actuates a community.

In another method religion befriends liberty. It diminishes the necessity of public restraints, and supercedes in a great degree, the use of force in administering the laws; and this it does by making men a law to themselves, and by repressing the disposition to disturb and injure society. Take away the purifying and restraining influence of religion, and selfishness, rapacity and injustice will break out in new excesses; and amidst the increasing perils of society, government must be strengthened to defend it, must accumulate means of repressing disorder and crime; and this strength and these means may be, and often have been, turned against the freedom of the state which they are meant to secure. Diminish principle, and you increase the need of force in a community. In this country, government needs not the array of power which you meet in other nations—no guards of soldiers, no hosts of spies, no vexatious regulations of police; but accomplishes its beneficent purposes by a few unarmed judges and civil officers; and operates so silently around us, and comes so seldom in contact with us, that many of us enjoy its blessings with hardly a thought of its existence. This is the perfection of freedom; and to what do we owe this condition? I answer, to the power of those laws which Religion writes on our hearts, which unite and concentrate public opinion against injustice and oppression, which spreads a spirit of equity and good will through the community. This religion is the soul of freedom, and no nation under heaven has such an interest in it as ourselves.

Dr. Channing.

PRICE OF CONQUEST.

In the remoter periods of the world, when might was right, and the power of the strong man was increased by the weak, who gave in their adherence and fealty for protection; and thence became the instruments of their masters in oppression, it was indeed the greatest meed of praise to be a great warrior. While brute force was recognized as the only true glory, and intellect was content to be despised while it sought through priestcraft the means of ruling rulers, ascribing what are now the commonest feats of art to the miraculous interposition of false gods, religion was the pander and ally of tyranny. The potentate and priest, or rather the warrior and the priest—for both were potentates—combined to assist each other in enslaving the world. Even when the priests and warriors were at variance, the former took especial care to do no discredit to the profession of arms, but to ascribe the victories which their arts accomplished, to their gods. They arrayed one warrior against another, but still supported, as in unison with their plan of dominion, the bloody trade of war.

A brighter day dawned with the advent of the "Prince of Peace"—the great teacher of good will to men. Still, in the earlier days of Christianity, after the living example of its founder was taken from the earth, the passions and cruelty of man wrested the peaceable doctrines of the gospel. Bloody wars were waged under the very banner of the Cross.—The sword bore at its hilt the emblem of the passion of the Saviour. Man's devices, and man's corruption invades the precincts of the church. Wars were undertaken for His sake, who, when smitten on one cheek turned the other. As the price of the aid of temporal power the clergy ministered to men's vices, passions, and lust of dominion. It is not one denomination alone that has thus sold itself.

Until the latter days of Christianity, its spirit was misunderstood, or by sophistry made no test of national acts, even when its obligations upon individuals were preached, if not practically recognized. War still continued under clerical silence, if not approval. Murder, which in insolated instances was visited with the thunders of the Church as well as the penalties of the law, was considered legalized by wholesale commission of it. Now, the unanimous verdict of the civilized world is against offensive war, but sophistry still defects the truth. Declarations of war are prefaced with manifestoes throwing the fault of aggression upon the other party. That both cannot be guilty of the first blow is evident—although both are accused.

As the price of the military glory of Napoleon, the arch-conqueror of modern times, it is estimated in a Paris paper that his wars were the means of death to six million human beings in ten years. This is six hundred thousand yearly, fifty thousand monthly, and over eleven thousand five hundred weekly. This daily average of more than sixteen hundred deaths for ten years—to say nothing of his earlier feats—made Napoleon *glorious*. What an altar to vanity, lust of dominion, pride of power, and human folly, would the collected bones of the murdered make! What a comment does this form, upon the boasted civilization of the eighteenth century! Even now the inhabitants of one of the most fertile and delightful countries in Europe, are wasting themselves in the wrangles of two of the Royal family. *Boston Ev. Gaz.*

Fresh Fruit, &c.

MRS. L. TAYLOR has just received a small supply of Excellent Fruit, which she would like to dispose of upon as liberal terms as possible.

The following are comprised in her assortment:

Bunch Raisins,	Almonds,
Sultana Raisins,	Palmnuts,
Preserved Citron,	Filberts,
French Prunes,	Cocoa-nuts,
Pickled Olives,	Pecan-nuts,
Oranges,	Assorted Candies,

A variety of Toys, &c. &c.

November 2. 94

Mail Arrangements.

ALL Letters to go by either of the Stages, should be loged in the Post Office half an hour before sundown on mail days.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

September 28. 89

Female School at Fairfield.

MISS CINTHIA PAISLEY, a lady of good qualifications, will take charge of a School exclusively of Females, to be kept at Fairfield, six miles north west of Hillsborough. The session will commence the first of December.

Board can be had in the vicinity on very reasonable terms.

November 2. 94—3w

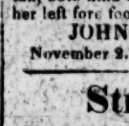
Stray Filly.

TAKEN up by Henry O'Daniel, living about ten miles south west from Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange county on the 28th ult., a SORREL FILLY, four feet five inches high, and will be three or four years old next spring. She has a star in her forehead, a long switch tail, both hind feet white, and a little white on her left fore foot.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

November 2. 94—

Stray Steer.



TAKEN up by Dr. Jas. S. Smith of Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange county, on the 4th instant, a stray STEER, without horns, supposed to be ten years old, and marked with a half crop and under bit in the left ear, and a swallow fork in the right ear. He is spotted all over with red and white spots; and is valued at sixteen dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

November 2. 94—3w

Swaim's Justice.

THE author of the "Man of Business" is now preparing a new and complete treatise, to be a practical abstract of the common and statute laws of North Carolina, relating to the official duties and responsibilities of Justices of the Peace, sheriffs, coroners, constables, wardens of the poor, overseers of roads, rangers, entry takers, surveyors, processioners, guardians, executors, administrators, trustees, agents, attorneys, carriers, &c., to be more plain and practical in its details, than any law book now extant.

The whole will be comprised in one moderate sized volume of perhaps about 400 octavo pages. The work will be well printed and bound, and ready for subscribers during the month of March next; to be promptly delivered at any Court-house within the state at $3 50 per copy, or $30 for ten copies.

Any subscriber who may be pleased to pay now in advance, shall have a receipt in full for $2 50. Address B. Swaim, attorney at Law, Ashborough, N. C. free of postage.

October, 1837. 94—6w

Notice.

IT is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of *HUNTINGTON & LYNCH* up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 26. 93

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1837

Thomas Webb administrator of John Brown, dec'd. Green W. Brown, sen. James Woods and Ellen his wife, Asa Hudgins and Lavinia his wife, James Bradsher and Sally his wife, William Terry and Elizabeth his wife, Green W. Brown jr. Martin L. Brown, James Whitefield and Jennett his wife,

against

Drury J. Brown, John Chandler, jr. and Malina his wife

Petition for Sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Drury J. Brown, John Chandler, jr. and Malina his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said Drury J. Brown, John Chandler, jr. and Malina his wife, to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Person, at the court-house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in September, 1837.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 50 91 6w

A Brick House to be Built.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Wardens of Orange County, to build a House one hundred feet long, sixteen feet wide, with three chimneys, six rooms, nine feet pitch, eighteen inches basement.

Two of the rooms to be strongly built, with grated windows, and shutters, strong doors, and good locks.

Persons wishing to contract, will deliver their proposals to Dr. James Webb, or Col. Cad. Jones, on or before the 4th Monday in November

For a more detailed plan, inquire as above.

October 19. 92 3w

Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of NANCY CLOUD, deceased, at last May Term of Orange County Court, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JESSE MILLER. *Admr.*

October 12. 91 —

Printer's Notice.

AT a season when the granaries of our agricultural friends are overflowing with the products of a bountiful harvest, it may not be improper to call their attention to the empty crib of the Printer. Many of his subscribers have suffered their subscriptions to remain unpaid for two or three years, and some of them for a longer period: a delay which has subjected him to much inconvenience. All accounts due this Office for subscriptions and advertisements will shortly be made out and forwarded to those indebted, and he hopes that no other consideration than the justness of his demand, will be necessary to induce a speedy settlement of them.

THE PRINTER.

September 15; 87—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having opened a store next door west of O. F. Long & Co. is now receiving

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Groceries,

recently purchased by him in New York, for cash; which he is determined to sell unusually low for Cash, or Country Produce, such as country Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax for the latter he will give cash, should he not have goods to suit. He hopes that his friends, and those wishing to purchase, will give him a call.

B. CHEEK.

September 28. 89

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Charles Dewey, &c. vs. *Richard Blackwood's Adm'r.* } Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Anderson Blackwood, Richard Blackwood, and Edward Blackwood, three of the children and heirs at law of Richard Blackwood, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward, appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Richard Blackwood died seized and possessed, should not be sold, that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

J. TAYLOR, c. c.

Price adv. $5 00. 89—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Henry B. Hutchins & Co. v. John Careathers, adm'r.	Judgment.
Zachariah Trice v. The same.	Judgment.
The same v. The same.	Judgment.
The same v. The same.	Judgment.
George Trice v. The same.	Judgment.
John M'Gee v. The same.	Judgment.
James King v. The same.	Judgment.
Robert Blackwood v. The same.	Judgment.
Thomas Adams v. The same.	Judgment.
Benton Utley v. The same.	Judgment.
Kerr & King v. The same.	Judgment.
Nathaniel J. King v. The same.	Judgment.
Charles R. Yancy v. The same.	Judgment.
Robert Blackwood v. The same.	Judgment.
William Kirksey v. The same.	Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Anderson Blackwood, Richard Blackwood, and Edward Blackwood three of the children and heirs at law of Richard Blackwood, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward, appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Richard Blackwood died seized and possessed, should not be sold, that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiffs' recovery, in these cases.

J. TAYLOR, c. c.

October 19. 92 6w

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, 18 miles North of Raleigh, near Fish Dam Ford, a large white HORSE and four MULES, one female mule, one wearing a small Bell. The Horse was purchased from a drover, from Ohio. They were seen at Judge Cameron's Person Mills, on the 2d instant. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received, and a reasonable compensation will be given for their delivery.

Letters of information directed to Rogers' Store.

ALLEN ROGERS, JR.

Wake county Oct. 9 92—

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that my son JEREMIAH JACKSON is authorized to transact business for himself and to become responsible for his contracts, in as full and perfect a manner as if he were of full age.

JAMES JACKSON, *(of Jacob.)*

October 7. 91—3w

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

Gentlemen and Boy's Summer Clothing,
Printed Muslin, Ginghams,
French Calico,
Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cuttlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c,

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

N. B. All persons having open accounts, either on the books of R. Nichols & Co. or of O. F. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.

May 18. 70

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1837.

Andrew Hughes's Heirs at Law, Exparte.

Petition to Sell Land.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September Term, 1837, the subscriber will proceed to sell, on the 3d day of November next, at the late residence of the deceased, on a credit of nine and twelve months, the Land mentioned in the petition, viz.

One Tract containing about 150 acres, lying in Caswell county.

One Tract containing about 600 acres in Orange county.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JAMES WEBB, c. & m.

September 28. 89 6w

WILLIAM W. GRAVES'

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are also engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,

Fayetteville

Refer to

Messrs. GAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough.

April 5. 65—

FARMER'S HOTEL,

Hillsborough, N. C.

MR. WILLIAM PIFER, the present conductor of this well known establishment, returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since he took charge of it. He would solicit a continuance of the same; and hopes, by strict attention to the accommodations, to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. The following are his prices:

Meal for Man,	25 cents.
" " Horse,	25
All Night for Man,	37½
" " Horse,	37½
All Night and Breakfast, for Man,	62½
All Night and Breakfast, for Horse,	62½
Per Day for Man,	75
" " Horse,	75

August 19. 83—

A Caution.

I do hereby forwarn all persons from employing or keeping on their premises my son DAVID, as I am determined to enforce the law against all such persons.—No debts of his will I pay, of any kind.

WM. D. RAY.

October 3. 90

***Blanks** for sale at this Office.*

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar and twenty five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer and most of the post masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.